

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in hhd. and bls.

Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c. — ALSO,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys, Half-thicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffels, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Osnaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.
J. and T. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

Jan. 30.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendu
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hhd. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Tenessee Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhd. and bls.
Molasses in hhd.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
handfomely assorted,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales — on a credit.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

— AMONG WHICH ARE —

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Mullin and Mullin Hand
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue-Master.

Jan. 30.

Public Sale.

On the 11th of February next
WILL BE SOLD,
On the Premises,

A neat and convenient Store
and Dwelling House, on Prince-Street,
near the corner of Royal-Street. The
land is equal to any in the Town, fronts
on Prince-Street 18 feet 4 inches, and is
in depth 78 feet, with the benefit of an
alley; subject to a rent of Twenty
pounds. Terms, &c. will be made known
previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.
January 23.

For Charter.

THE SCHOONER
LUCY,

Captain Snow, 90 Tons
burthen, to Europe, or any
port in the West-Indies—apply to the
Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to
the subscribers.

JANNEY & PATON.

January 22.

& Cash given at this office for
clean Rags.

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night
broke open and the following Cash and
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-hatted and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet mullins,

Offsprigged mullins a number—also dimi-
ties; camel hair shawls; brown, red and
blue bandannoes; yellow flags and
cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India
book mullins; womens' blue and white
worsted and cotton stockings, mens'
fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces
of Marcellies vest patterns and silk nan-
keen, together with a variety of other
articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any
person for discovering the Cash and Goods
and convicting the thief or thieves; or
Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in
proportion for any part of the Goods re-
covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will
interest themselves in discovering and
bringing to condign punishment the per-
petrators of this daring attack upon the
property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2. d
Such Printers as are disposed to de-
tect villainy are requested to infer the a-
bove.

Valuable Property

(Within a quarter of a mile of Alexandria)
TO BE RENTED.

12 Acres of land, on the East
side of the George-Town road, well en-
closed, with a post and rail fence, and a
growing hedge all round, about 5 acres of
this lot is cultivated as a Garden, and well
manured, in which there are a variety of
excellent bearing fruit trees, grape vines,
rasberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes, a
variety of herbs and flowers and 38 aspara-
gus beds, highly manured and produced a-
bundantly, there are also on this lot, two
dwelling houses, a cow-house, stable, corn
and sheep-house.

23 Acres of land on the West
side of the said road, enclosed in like man-
ner, about 15 acres of it is in timothy, and
produces good crops of hay, about 6 acres
has been in clover, and since a crop of rye
has been taken from it; at a proper season
it may be again laid down, in either clo-
ver or timothy; about two acres is in
wood—this lot may be conveniently di-
vided into four good grass lots.

No person or persons need apply to rent
the aforesaid property, but such as can
come, well recommended, for their hone-
sty, sobriety and knowledge in the garden-
ing and farming business. The two lots
will be let separate or together as may best
suit, and good security will be required,
for performance of the covenants, in the
lease or leases. For terms apply to the
subscriber. PHILIP R. FENDALL.

January 20.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,

Second qual. do.

Brown do.

Osnaburgs,

Brown Hempen Rolls,

White do.

Hessian do.

Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and

Cadiz SALT.

December 29.

TO BE HIRED.

A CARPENTER, who is also a
Cooper, two Sawyers, a Blacksmith,
and one or two Laborers. Apply to

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

Sully, Fairfax County,

Jan. 12.

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JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Russia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Chests of Souchong Tea,
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,
West-India do. in hhd. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes assorted,

East-India Goods.

Also,

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain

Snow, consisting of

13 Tons Plaster of Paris,
50 Casks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.

January 22.

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William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaster of Paris by the

tin, or ready ground by the bushel,

Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bulled or

unbulled,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for

mill at the mill.

At his Store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by

the bushel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogthead

or barrel,

First and second quality James R

Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,

Two good Scale Beams.

For Sale,

One Share in the Poto-

mac Company,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House

on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-

mas Cruse.

To Let,

A two story Frame House

on Duke street, with a large garden and

well of good water at the door.

1st mo. 18.

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JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,

striped blankets and kersey duffels—For

sale on very moderate terms by the pack-

age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6.

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LOST.

Between the bank and the west

end of Duke street, a bunch of small

KEYS, the finder by giving them to the

Editor hereof, shall have an adequate re-

ward.

Jan. 29.

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For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.

Raisins by the box,

Sugar by the barrel,

Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

The HOPE will sail for Norfolk

on Thursday next.

Jan. 11.

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Printing in all its va-

riety, executed at this office

with neatness and dispatch.

Mechanic Relief Society.

THE members of the above society will
please to take notice, that a quarterly
meeting will be held at Mr. MOTT's
Tavern, TO-MORROW evening the
3d February at 6 o'clock.

JOHN V. THOMAS, Sec'y.

February 2.

JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,
A quantity of New-England
Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.

Feb. 2.

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FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little
Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode-Island, now landing and

consisting of

French Brandy,

Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)

Country Gin,

West-India Rum, N. England do.

Loaf Sugar,

Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,

R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,

Soal Leather,

Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings

Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The said brig Little Sally, burthen

about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and

well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4.

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Wanted to Purchase

Marine Shares of Alexandria. Ap-

ply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

January 22.

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This Day is Published,

By R. & J. GRAY,

And for Sale, at their Book-Store, Prince-

Street, & at the Office of the Times,

ST. LEON;

A Tale of the Sixteenth Century,

In 2 vols.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

Price 2 Dollars, handsomely bound and

lettered.

Also for Sale,

By R. & J. GRAY,

JANE TALBOT;

A new Novel.

By the Author of Athier Myrvin,

Wieland, Ormond, &c.

Price one Dollar in Boards.

RUSH'S

Introductory Lectures

To Courses of Lectures upon the Institution

and Practice of Medicine,

Delivered in the University of Pennsyl-

vania.

Price one Dollar in Boards:

And sundry other

New Publications.

January 8.

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LIVERY STABLE,

And HORSES & CARRIAGES

TO HIRE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the

public that he takes horses on livery, and

keeps some excellent horses and carriages

to hire.

Also,

A few good SADDLE HORSES for

sale.

Apply in part of the house formerly

the Swan Tavern, King street, to

JOHN HODGKIN.

Jan. 25.

e 18ct

The Library Company.

THE members of the Alex-

andria Library Company will please to

take notice, that an election will be held

at the Council Chamber, on Monday the

15th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

for a President and eleven Directors for

the ensuing year.

JAMES KENNEDY, sen. Sec'y.

Feb. 1.

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SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1802.

DEBATE

On motion of Mr. Brackenridge to repeal the act passed last session, for reorganizing the courts of the United States.

JUDICIARY ESTABLISHMENT.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Baldwin of Georgia, observed, that in the fear with which he had been honored by the senate during the preceding part of this debate, his duty had obliged him to pay particular attention to gentlemen who rose to offer their opinions: he had felt himself pleased and instructed by one of the most luminous discussions, in both views of the question, that he had ever witnessed, which he hoped and trusted would guide the senate to a useful and proper result. In this late stage of the debate it could not be expected of him to be able to contribute any thing new or important. But as gentlemen had so generally thought proper to express their opinions, he would not withhold a public declaration of his own.

He thought the range of this question and the field of argument had been made more extensive than strictly related to the question; but they might be useful in leading to a final determination on the subject of the resolution now under consideration. The remarks that had been made of improper motives and designs, on the one side and on the other, either that there was an intention to urge forward the powers of the government, till it was carried altogether beyond its principles, or that there was an inveterate system of opposition to it, which sought nothing less than its overthrow, he should take no notice of, as they had already been extended farther than he had wished. His respect for worthy gentlemen, with the greater part of whom he had so long laboured in our public councils, his respect for the people whom they represented, and for the State legislatures who had on this occasion preferred them to their fellow-citizens, it is to be presumed, from full experience of their talents and virtues, forbade him to entertain any doubt of their desire to promote the best interests of their country, and to preserve our excellent constitution, which they are all sworn to support. If at any time observations different from these escaped him, he hoped they would be considered as the suggestions of his own infirmity, and not the result of deliberate reflection. His own general opinion on such subjects was, that it is the nature of all delegated power to increase: it has been very aptly said, to be like the screw in mechanics; it holds all it gains, and every turn gains a little more; the power keeps constantly accumulating, till it becomes absolutely insupportable, and then falls in ruins in a tremendous crash, and the accumulation begins again; so that the history of civil society is but a general view of these vast waves following each other, often times in dreadful succession. That this was the tendency of society, he thought appeared in some measure, from our own short history, whether viewed in relation to our state or federal governments; several of them had already made considerable advances in this course; he knew of none of them that had declined. Though he hoped and trusted, that this fatal progression would be slower in our country, than it had ever been before on the face of the earth, and that it would allow to us many ages of great political happiness, yet he did not expect it would be found in the end, to be an exception to his general remark. He alluded to several instances in the federal government, and observed generally, that as we were now in the 13th year under the present constitution, as we had been 13 years under the old system of the articles of confederation, he thought it useful in our reflections to make a comparison between them; during the first period of 13 years the federal government, as it was called, possessed neither legislative nor judicial power, nor any revenue, at all; they were not able even to form their own body by compelling the attendance of their members; they attended or were absent as they pleased. Their ideas of the encroachments that it was necessary to

make on the powers that were then in the possession of the State governments, appeared to have been very different from ours; they carried on a long and obstinate war, and as they supposed, had nearly finished a settlement of their accounts; and yet there was much less complaint of a want of power, uneasiness and struggles for more, at the close of that first period of 13 years, than at the present time. He should not enlarge on this view of the subject; when he saw that he was speaking in the assembly of the most ancient statesmen of our country, he knew that though he barely glanced at the ideas, their own recollections would present them in all their extent. The observations that had been before made by gentlemen on this view, had been so general, that he could only meet and qualify them by other general observations: he thought they did not furnish a foundation to apprehend an overthrow of the government.

The resolution now under consideration, proposes to reconsider and repeal the new judiciary law passed last session; it does not follow that this is an effort of a general plan of destruction, as applied to our government; all public bodies must at some time review their own proceedings; while the maxim remains true that it is the lot of human nature to err, this must be the case; parliamentary assemblies have provisions for reconsidering their questions, and courts of justice for granting new trials.

The first and most natural source of argument that presents itself on such occasions is, the circumstances in which the act took place; to enquire whether there was any surprise or unfairness, not according to principle and customary form. Gentlemen have had the candor several times to acknowledge, and it was very fresh in his own recollection, that this was the case on the passage of the law, which the motion proposes to repeal; that it was verily believed at the time not to possess an actual majority of the votes of the other House, and therefore every proposed amendment was rejected by its friends in the Senate, as they did not consider it safe to send it back open to any question of the House of representatives. He instanced the proposed amendment to strike out Bairdstown, the place fixed by the law for the court in Kentucky, which was acknowledged to be a proper amendment, and afterwards introduced in a supplemental law; he said he was himself now acting under an impression that that law never did unite here in its favor an actual majority of votes according to the rules of the Senate and of the constitution. He then read the rule of the Senate which forbids a senator to vote on a question where he is interested, and a clause in Sect. 6, Art. 1. of the constitution which prohibits a senator or representative from making an office to hold it himself; he referred also to the settled principle in the investigation of truth, that a person's relation of a common matter of fact in a question of a few shillings value, could not be relied on, if he had even a remote interest in the result of it. He hoped his assurances would be accepted, that he did not make these remarks to excite any unpleasant sensations; he wished to avoid them; he touched them as lightly as he could, giving them their proper place in the argument; he was sensible they did not prove that law to be a bad one; but they formed the first and the strongest reason why the subject should be reconsidered, which was the main object of the present motion; for it was open to all amendments in its progress.

Another obvious source of argument, he said, on this question of repeal, is the comparative merit between this new judiciary law and the old one, which will be restored, if this is repealed, with such other provisions as may be thought necessary. The whole of the discussion at the last session was on this ground; it is familiar to us all; it was then ample and convincing, so as to produce the effect which has been acknowledged; no doubt it would do the same if repeated at this time; it is to be presumed the effect is not lost; to pursue it in all its detail on this occasion would make the discussion altogether too prolix and tedious. There were however, two or three points in the comparison, he begged leave a little to dwell upon. 1. In taking a general look at the two systems the strongest point of distinction which seizes the first view, is that in the old system the same judges

held the supreme court here, and a court in each of the states, with the exception of the states over the mountains: in the new system, now proposed to be repealed this is not the case; the courts in the several states are held by different judges. This had ever appeared to him a radical and vital failure in the new system; it deprives the judges of the opportunity of a full knowledge of local laws and usages, and destroys the possibility of uniformity: it is also a main artery of healthful circulation in the body politic. In giving a satisfactory administration of a government over a country of this vast extent, the great object must be to avoid the necessity of dragging the people from the remote extremes, the distance of thousands of miles, to the seat of our government, or far from their homes, where they cannot have the usual advantages in courts of justice. While two of the judges of the supreme court held a court in each state, this was almost entirely avoided, except in some of the largest states. The suits were rarely determined at the first court; at the second court the judges were considered as bringing the sense of the supreme court on the subject; it seemed to give as satisfactory a conclusion to the business as if the parties had been themselves before the supreme court. Though gentlemen all appear to submit to the force of this argument, yet they suppose they defeat it by the vague and general declaration that experience has proved it to be impracticable; that we should have no more venerable judges; that men must be appointed for their agility rather than their wisdom, &c. He averred experience had determined no such thing; very venerable judges had gone through that duty from the beginning of the government, without any apparent injury to their constitutions, with a few resignations as ordinarily take place among state judges, and in fact with less bodily labor than is required of many members of congress, for a much smaller compensation; he thought experience had proved that men equal to the labor, and also well fitted for the office might be found, rather than give up so indispensable a provision, especially as under the present motion additional provision may be made to render a system more practicable and less laborious. The change that had been made was, no doubt a great relief to the judges; but we have other and more numerous constituents whose relief must also be attended to.

2. Another strong point in the comparative view of the two systems is, that the new law, now proposed to be repealed, attempts to draw off more business from the state courts to the federal courts. When gentlemen talk of expediency may they not be asked, what is the expediency of that measure? Will it make a more convenient and complete organization? When they talk of carrying justice to the door of every man, may they not be asked whether that is most perfectly carrying justice to the door of every man? His situation in the former part of the debate was such, that his duty would not permit him to take notes of what was then said, but if he had the arguments of gentlemen on this head before him, he should be pleased in applying it to every one of them to see how they would appear to defeat themselves by the application of this principle. This, said he, goes directly to the great defect in the theory of federal government, which has at all times given uneasy apprehensions to its best friends respecting the final success of this vast and benevolent experiment in government. The idea of a continent uniting under a general government, which should settle general regulations, and do away the most common causes of war, is not a thought so much out of the ordinary subjects of reflection as to require any inventive or profound genius to call it into view. It is readily conceived that the eastern continent, as well as the western, might have often reflected on the practicability of the vast experiment; the great discouragement which has probably prevented it, has been that immense and unwieldy machinery which would be necessary to carry it on, to administer its laws, and manage its money transactions, with tolerable intelligence and fidelity, and keep up the great vital circulation, is not within the compass of human faculties and endowments. If ours fails it will be from that cause; its wisest and best friends appear always to have been aware of it, and therefore have as far as possible, directed it to great and general regulations, which seemed indispensable, and which

were least difficult in their operation; but that it should be put to ordinary business, then well done by states, as though in its nature better suited to it than to ordinary governments, had always appeared to him to be the most unpromising direction that could be given to it. He considered that as the strongest possible objection to the new judiciary law now proposed to be repealed, that it was unnecessarily drawing the business from the states, where it was as well lodged, and probably as well conducted as in any government on earth, to the federal establishment, where, if it was possible to conduct it at all, it was not possible to conduct it so well and so much to the satisfaction of the people, for whose sake alone governments are instituted.

The 3d source of argument which he should notice was the document No. 8, sent by the executive. As this had already been the principal topic of argument to several gentlemen, and had been placed in so irresistible a point of view, in support of the proposed resolution, he should add but few words upon it. It is said the document is incorrect; it is sufficiently correct for all the purposes of the argument, which depends not on there being three or four more or less suits in a particular place, but to show that the old judiciary system was perfectly sufficient for all the business, and that the business was actually decreasing when the system was extended. To this the document is perfectly sufficient and conclusive. On this it has been observed, that there being but little business and that decreasing, is so far from being an objection to the system, that it is the best argument in its favor; but this proves the perfection of the old judiciary system, which was the cause of it, and is now proposed to be restored, and not of the new, which is yet scarcely got into operation. If the decrease of business proved the necessity of the further extent of the system, in the new judiciary law, the continuing to decrease, which appears since that time, proves that the system ought now to be still further extended.

(To be continued.)

Alexander's Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

A BILL, for establishing the Government of the Territory of Columbia, reported to the House of Representatives the 26th ult.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the government of the territory of Columbia, (with a reservation of the constitutional authority of Congress over the same,) shall be exercised in manner following.

The powers of legislation shall be vested in a House of Representatives, to be chosen annually by ballot, by the free men, citizens of the said territory, in the separate divisions, into which it hereby is, or hereafter shall be laid off for that purpose; each division electing a number of representatives proportioned to the number of free men therein, according to a ratio to be established by the legislature from time to time, for which purpose a census of the free men shall be taken every fourth year at least; and whenever by an increase or decrease of the number of free men, the whole number of representatives shall exceed or fall below the number of the existing ratio shall be altered by the legislature, so as to bring it within those limits.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every free white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, residing within the territory and paying a tax to the same, shall be a freeman of the territory, and having resided twelve calendar months in his electoral division next preceding an election of representatives, and having paid taxes in the territory within that time, shall be capable of electing, or being elected, a representative of his said electoral division.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the House of Representatives shall choose its own speaker and other officers, and shall by law, prescribe the time, places and manner of holding elections, it shall meet on the of in every year after that of and at other times on its own adjournment, or the call of the governor of the territory: It shall be the judge of the qualifications and due election of its own members, and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized

ized to compel members, in such penalties, as it may determine to punish its members, or, and with the expel a member for the same cause, shall of its proceedings publish the names of the members of the present, be

Sec. 4. And no compensation shall be made for their services, enacted into a re-enacted by the intervention of the treasury shall in all cases or breach of the arrest, during the on of the House turning from the or debate thereon in any of the House of the time for pointed to other than and no person United States territory, except or in the militia ber of the said ance in office.

Sec. 5. And every bill shall have passed the at two several intervening be three several days each, and thirds of the in which at any time, sage, and sage. Ev decisions of bers or officers only) shall also or take effect, dent of the Un he shall sign it, it with his objection shall enter the journal, and pro ter such recon House shall agree become a law, votes of the H years and n sons voting be entered shall not within te it shall ha same shall had signed it, jourment prev it shall not be and at all times States shall hav but not to mo legislature of t

Sec. 6. And the legislature power to pass a held from it States of the United

Sec. 7. And the priv pus shall case of ty may or ex post money shall but in consequence by law; and count of recei public money to time.

Sec. 8. And the executive governor of the ed, and by snt of appoint ment of tempor a lieutenant commi special shall receive

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ay be aut-

ized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as it may have provided. It may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause. It shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same: And the yeas and nays of the members on every question, shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no compensation shall be allowed to the members of the House of Representatives for their services, until it shall have been enacted into a law by a legislature, and re-enacted by a second legislature, after the intervention of an election, which compensation so allowed, shall be payable out of the treasury of the territory. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of the House, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate therein, they shall not be questioned in any other place. No member of the House of Representatives shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office in the territory, other than that of justice of the peace, and no person holding any office under the United States, or any office under the territory, except that of justice of the peace or in the militia thereof, shall be a member of the said House, during his continuance in office.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill shall, before it becomes a law, have passed the House of Representatives at two several sessions, one month at least intervening between them: and have had three several readings, on three several days each, unless in the opinion of two thirds of the House the case shall be urgent in which case, the bill may be introduced at any time after the day of its first passage, and proceeded on to its second passage. Every bill or resolution (except decisions or votes which respect the members or officers of the House, and those only) shall also before it becomes a law, or take effect, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration, two thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of the House shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the votes of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on their journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the House by its adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. And in all cases, and at all times, the legislature of the U. States shall have a power to repeal by law, but not to modify, any law passed by the legislature of the territory.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislature of the territory shall have power to pass all laws which are not withheld from it by this act, nor from the States of the union, by the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law: and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power shall be vested in a governor of the territory, to be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States; or in case of temporary inability of such governor, by a lieutenant governor, to be appointed and commissioned in like manner, for each special occasion; and the said governor shall receive for his services the sum of dollars per annum, payable quarterly annually out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no person except a freeman of the said ter-

ritory who is now a citizen of the United States, or shall be a native born citizen, and who shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall be capable of the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor of said territory, before he enters on the execution of his office, shall solemnly swear or affirm, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully execute the office of governor of the territory of Columbia." And the lieutenant governor (in case one be appointed) shall, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of his office, solemnly swear or affirm, in like manner. The governor shall be commander in chief of the militia of the said territory, shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the said territory, and shall appoint and commission all officers of the territory, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the legislature may by law vest the appointment of any such officers as they think proper, in other persons, themselves excepted. He shall from time to time send to the House of Representatives information in writing of the state of the territory, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the House of Representatives; and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power shall be vested in the present existing court, a court of chancery, and such other inferior courts as the legislature may from time to time ordain and establish: and the said legislature of the territory is hereby authorized and directed to establish and regulate appeals and writs of error from the inferior to the superior courts of the territory, and from the superior courts to the supreme court of the United States. The judge or judges of the supreme court, and the chancellor, shall be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States; and shall hold the said offices during life, unless removed by the President of the United States, on the application of two successive legislatures of the territory, between which an election shall have intervened. They shall, at stated times, receive from the treasury of the United States as a compensation for service the sum of dollars, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. Nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy trial, by an impartial jury of the vicinage to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. In all suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no law shall be made respecting any establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or a bridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, otherwise than by a liability or private action for falsehood in point of fact; or abridging the rights of the people peaceably to assemble & to petition for redress of grievances nor shall the right of the people to keep and bear arms be infringed, nor shall a soldier in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, & particularly describing the place,

to be searched, and the persons to be seized.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the country parts of the said territory shall not be taxed for buildings, improvements or accommodations in any town or city, nor shall any town or city be taxed for those of another, except that the houses for the accommodation of the territorial government, (which are hereby directed to be in the City of Washington) may be built and maintained out of the treasury of the territory; and those for the government of a county or other division, by assessment on the county or other division.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That for carrying this government into operation, the said territory of Columbia shall be parcelled into three electoral divisions: the first division to contain all that part of the territory, taken from Maryland, lying east of Rock Creek, to elect seven representatives. The second division to contain all the residue of the territory lying east of the Potomac river, together with the island in said river commonly called Mason's island, to elect seven representatives. The third division to contain all that part of the territory lying west of Potomac river, to elect eleven representatives. And the marshal for the said district, having first given days notice, shall cause to be assembled on the day of at such place in each division as he shall appoint, all the free white male inhabitants thereof, of twenty-one years of age, citizens of the United States, who have resided twelve calendar months next preceding in the said territory, then and there to elect by ballot such a number of representatives as the division in which they then reside is hereby entitled to elect; but no person shall be permitted to vote out of the division in which he shall then reside. And the said marshal by himself and his deputies, (summoning two justices of the peace for each place of election, who are required to attend for the preservation of peace) shall hold the said elections and be judges thereof and make return thereof to the President of the United States; which said representatives shall on the after their election, meet at such place in the City of Washington as the President of the United States shall direct, then and there to hold their session. One calendar month after the end of their said session, they shall meet at the same place, or any other to which they shall have adjourned in the said city, to hold their second session days after the end of which session, the present government of the said territory, and all officers and authorities exercised under it, except the judges of the present existing court shall cease; and so much of all acts of congress as authorize the organization and appointments now existing, shall stand repealed; save only the corporations and charters existing under the laws of Virginia and Maryland, shall remain in force, but subject to such alterations as the legislature of the territory shall at any time make by law. And that the said legislature shall make provisions for taking a census of the persons qualified as freemen by this act, and for the election of a new House of Representatives, according to the same, to be assembled on or before the day of at which time the office of those first chosen shall cease.

The following gentlemen have been chosen Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, for the present year.

William Herbert, President
John Janney
Samuel Craig
John Dunlap
Jonah Thompson
R. M. Scott
Richard Conway
Charles Simms
John Dundas
George Gilpin.

The general assembly of Virginia have elected general JOHN BROWN, of Hardy county, Chancellor of the court to be held at Staunton; and WILLIAM WIRT, Esquire of Richmond, Chancellor of the court to be held in Williamsburg.

Arrangement by the General Assembly of Virginia, of the several counties of the Commonwealth into Districts for the election of members to the next Congress of the United States, agreeable to the new Census.
1 Brooke, Ohio, Monongalia, Harrison Wood, and Randolph.

- 2 Jefferson, Berkeley, and Hampshire.
- 3 Frederick, and Shenandoah.
- 4 Hardy, Rockingham, Augusta, Pendleton, and Bath.
- 5 Rockbridge, Greenbrier, Botetount, Monroe, and Kanawha.
- 6 Frazee, Wythe, Montgomery, Washington, Grayson, Russell, and Lee.
- 7 Prince William, Fairfax, and Loudoun.
- 8 King, George, Stafford, Richmond, Westmoreland, Lancaster and Northumberland.
- 9 Culpeper, and Frazier.
- 10 Louisa, Orange, Madison, and Spottsylvania.
- 11 Albemarle, Amherst, and Fluvanna.
- 12 City of Richmond, Henrico, Charles City, New Kent and Hanover.
- 13 King and Queen, Essex, King William, and Caroline.
- 14 Accomac, Northampton, Gloucester, Matthews, Elizabeth City, Warwick, York, James City, and Middlesex.
- 15 Bedford, Franklin, Patrick, and Henry.
- 16 Pittsylvania, Halifax, and Campbell.
- 17 Charlotte, Prince Edward, Buckingham, and Cumberland.
- 18 Amelia, Goochland, Powhatan and Chesterfield.
- 19 Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, and Brunswick.
- 20 Town of Petersburg, Dinwiddie, Prince George, Greenville, and Nottingham.
- 21 Suffolk, Southampton, Surry and Isle of Wight.
- 22 Nansemond, Princess Ann, Norfolk and the Borough of Norfolk.

Port of Philadelphia, Jan. 30.

Arrived, ship Kingston, Morris, Calcutta; sch'r Two Brothers, Gilbert, Boston.

Cleared, sch'r Regulator, Fletcher, Hispaniola.

Arrived, ship Kingston, Morris, 175 day from Calcutta, and 157 from the Sand Heads, where she left her pilot the 23d August last. The following American vessels were at Calcutta when the Kingston left there: Ship Voltaire, Bower, for Philadelphia, to sail about the 1st November; Delaware, Wickes, do. Elizabeth, Brown, Salem; Harmony, Wickham, for London. Ship Eclipse of Philadelphia, was reported to have failed from Madras, and was hourly expected at Calcutta. Ship Naylor, Jackson, of Boston, was at Madras, expected shortly after at Calcutta.

The Kingston spoke the following vessels: Jan. 10, lat. 23, 50, N. long. 65, 30, W. brig Samuel, Graft, from Cadiz, bound to Baltimore. 13th, lat. 25, 40, N. long. 68, 45, W. brig Sally, Kenny, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, out 14 days, all well. 14th, lat. 26, 48, N. 1. 71, 0, W. sch'r. Cyrus of Newburyport, from Wilmington, N. C. for Jamaica, blowing fresh, apparently all well. 23d, lat. 37, 42, N. long. 74, 47, W. sch'r. Mary, Parsons, from Philadelphia for Grenada, out 3 days, all well. 25, lat. 37, 53, in 10 fathoms water. Brig Washington, from Boston, for Norfolk, all well.

Ship Delaware, Smith of this port was spoke 28th Dec. off Cape Tiberon, bound from La Guira for Hamburg.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale on a liberal credit, or to exchange for Flour,

1900 bushels of excellent Turk's Island Salt, and

40 bls. prime Beef.

I have also,

20 quarter casks Port Wine.

WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 3.

Removal.

Robert & John Gray

Have removed their

Book and Stationary Store

from Prince Street, to the store lately occupied by Pomery and Isabel, in King Street, fourth door from the south east corner of King and Royal Streets.

Feb. 3.

d3teo.

To Hire,

By the Month or Year,

A young Negro Man. He has served as a domestic servant, is clean and active, and of a good temper.

Apply to

Dr. DOUGLASS.

Jan. 29.

407t

A. HENDERSON & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
 At their Warehouse on Union Street,
 Madeira Wine by the pipe or
 half pipe,
 Old Jamaica Spirits, } by the hhd.
 West-India Rum, }
 Continental do. }
 Brown Sugar by the hhd. or barrel,
 Coffee by the bag,
 Hyson and Souchong Tea by the chest,
 Raisins by the cask,
 And a few tons bar Iron assorted.
 Feb. 1. d3t eozt

A great Bargain.
 THE subscriber intending to
 go to France early in the spring, offers
 for sale, at a very low rate for cash, all the
JEWELRY
 he has now on hand, consisting, of Gold
 and Silver Watches of different denomina-
 tions, gold watch chains, gold earrings
 and bobs, bracelet buckles, necklaces,
 gold rings, gold lockets, and a great vari-
 ety of other articles too tedious to men-
 tion

ANTOINE CAYOL,
 Prince street, opposite Dr. Dick's and
 next door to Mr. Miller's.
 Feb. 1. eozt

FALL GOODS.
CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received, per the Eliza, from Liver-
pool, an Importation of
Fall & Winter Goods,
 which he is now opening at the store late-
 ly occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ram-
 say, on King-street, and which he offers
 for sale on moderate terms by the piece or
 package.
 Also,
 25 Crates Earthen Ware,
 well assorted.
 Sept. 20. eo

Extract from the Act of the
Corporation of Alexandria for the Ex-
tinction of Fire.

"Sec. 7. If any person who shall be
 present at any fire shall neglect or refuse
 to obey the order or direction of any offi-
 cer who shall be appointed by any fire
 company now established, or which may
 be hereafter established, knowing him to
 be an officer, such person shall forfeit and
 pay the sum of Five Dollars—Provided
 the name of such officer shall have been
 first published in one of the public papers
 printed in the town."

At a meeting of the Friendship Fire Com-
 pany on Monday, January 11, 1802,
 the following officers were duly elected
 for the present year, viz.

Alexander Smith, 1st	} Commanders.
Aaron Hewes, 2d	
William Halley, 3d	
John Hunter,	} Subordinate
John Longden,	
Walter Blunt,	
Ma hew Robinson,	} Directors.
Joseph Thornton,	
Charles M'Knight,	
William Rhodes,	} Regulators.
Ephraim Evans,	
Richard Weightman,	
William Paton,	} Trustees.

January 26. eozt

Notice.
 THE subscribers have in their hands a
 sum of money received from the late firms
 of Messrs. Tabb and M'Affry, and Pat-
 rick M'Affry and Co. merchants of the
 town of Martinsburg, in the state of Vir-
 ginia; and as they understand that Mr.
 Michael M'Kewan, of said place, has pur-
 chased a number of the claims against that
 estate. This is, therefore, to give notice
 to him, and all others having demands
 against the estate of the said Tabb and
 M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co.
 to bring in their accounts to us, properly
 authenticated, on or before the first day
 of March next, in order to receive their di-
 vidend of the money in our hands. Those
 who do not produce their accounts by that
 time will be excluded from a dividend.

A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.
 Balt. Dec. 4. 27w 1st Mch

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Cottom & Stewart,
 And for Sale at their Book Store,
 Price 37½ Cents.

Certain Acts of the Common-
wealth of Virginia for regulating the Mi-
litia, and of the Congress of the United
States, more effectually to provide for the
national defence by establishing an uniform
militia throughout the United States, with
the Rules and Articles of war.

New Model.
PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE LIFE OF
JASON FAIRBANKS:
A NOVEL,
FOUNDED ON FACT.
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS
TRIAL AND EXECUTION.
 By a Gentleman of Massachusetts.

Extract from the Preface.
 "IN recording the actions of those persons
 whose lives are to be monuments of the
 passions, and the dreadful consequences of their
 unbridled indulgence—prudence, as well as sen-
 sibility and principle, should prompt us to do it
 in such a manner, as to unite the greatest pos-
 sible utility to the public, with the least possi-
 ble injury to the feelings of their friends. On the
 former principle, the style should not be too
 much elevated, nor should it be too highly
 charged with that kind of sentiment, which,
 however fashionable it may be, tends only to mis-
 lead to the refinement and corruption of a fan-
 tasy imagination."

"As the facts in themselves stand in need
 of colouring or embellishment to heighten the
 effect—so neither will the simplicity of the nar-
 ral, which so naturally flows from them, derive
 any new force from rhetorical decoration. The
 style therefore should be simple and narrative
 without affectation or false sentiment, in order
 to strike with undivided impression, the curiosity,
 as well as the understanding of the youthful and
 gay. It should be intermingled with such reflec-
 tions and remarks only, as are intimately connect-
 ed with the events, and flow immediately from
 them."

"The History of JASON FAIRBANKS,
 must necessarily be a kind of History of the hu-
 man heart, wandering under the delusions of a
 disordered imagination, irresistible passions, and
 perhaps the poisonous consequences of wicked
 and visionary theories, whose effects he could in-
 deed feel, but whose falsehood and phisphy,
 he had neither the maturity of judgment nor
 learning, to despise or detect."

"The mind revolts from evident falsehood,
 and fiction loses its force, when it departs from
 the resemblance of reality. As the action, there-
 fore, and the incidents are extremely limited, and
 the necessity of the event, (however pious might
 be the intention) precludes the substitution of ge-
 neral fiction, such only can be introduced, as
 in the most intimate analogy with the subject
 and might be supposed reality, with any
 violation of truth or probability. The grave
 historians furnish from their own stock, the
 episodes of their orators, and the harangues
 of their heroes; and the wife sayings they put into
 the mouth of all their great men, serve to illus-
 trate in the most striking point of view, the
 manner of thinking most peculiar to the charac-
 ters and the situations of those they celebrate.
 Thus far, then, an author may be allowed to
 proceed, justified by authority, and invited by
 public good:—whatever sentiments, therefore,
 may be supposed analogous to those opinions
 and illustrative of those dispositions, which pro-
 duced the various incidents, and eventually the
 tragic scene in which the whole terminated, may
 be considered as the faithful transcript, not in-
 deed of what was actually written or spoken, but
 of what was thought and intended by the prin-
 cipal actor in this fatal catastrophe."

CONDITIONS.

It shall be printed on the finest paper,
 with a new and handsome type, forming
 a volume neatly bound and lettered,
 of between three and four hundred pages,
 duodecimo.

To subscribers, the price will be one dol-
 lar: to non-subscribers, one dollar and
 twenty-five cents. Those who sub-
 scribe, or procure subscriptions for eight,
 shall have one gratis.

The names of the subscribers (if request-
 ed) shall be alphabetically arranged,
 and printed at the end of the volume,
 with the number of copies they subscribe
 for.

The work will be put to press as soon as
 600 subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions will be received at the
 office of the Alexandria Advertiser.
 Boston, January, 1802.

FOR SALE,

On Credit, or for Cash, as may suit pur-
 chasers,

That Lot with the House
 thereon, lately possessed by Mr. Jones,
 Coachmaker, situated on Fairfax-Street,
 near the centre of the square formed by
 Queen and Cameron Streets, running pa-
 rallel with said Streets 123 feet 5 inches,
 and fronting on Fairfax-Street 39 feet 14
 inches, with the privilege of a 10 feet
 alley adjoining.

Also,
 That convenient Lot, with the very
 complete and substantial Buildings there-
 on, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by
 Mr. E. Smock. **COLIN AULD.**
 Alexandria, January 4. 18wtf

Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted at this office with neatness
and dispatch.

Was left at the Bar of
 M'Knight's tavern, the 13th day of Ju-
 ly last, by a waggoner, of the name of
 James Nutt, a bundle of wearing apparel.
 The owner may have it again on applica-
 tion at the bar of the same house, and
 paying expences.
 Jan. 29. 18w3t

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Contemplating a removal from the
District of Columbia, as soon
as he can close his out standing
concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING
Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM
 adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which
 is a good House, a new Barn, and some excel-
 lent Meadow. Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60
 feet covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron
 House, situated on the Canal made by the Po-
 tomac Company, and the right of cutting the
 wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land ad-
 joining—much of this wood is convenient to the
 river, and may be readily transported to George-
 town, the Federal City, or this place. The
 other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven
 hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, ad-
 joining the lands of the United States, at Keep
 Fryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than
 half of it is in wood, and the remainder good
 farming land. The other five-eighths may also
 be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36
 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria.
 And adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of ce-
 dar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick
 DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a
 brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excel-
 lent water—The Garden and Yard paved in—
 The House is not quite finished. It will be sold
 either in its present state, or finished as may suit
 the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the
 new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson,
 and the subscriber, between Fairfax Street and the
 river Potomac; and also, the division of the said
 wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet
 street.

An undivided half of a LOT
 on the west side of Fairfax Street, above Queen
 Street, on which the house was burnt last winter.
 For particulars, respecting titles and terms,
 which will be liberal both as to price and credit,
 apply to

JOHN POTTS.
 Alexandria, Oct. 17. 18w 7t

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,
 12 hhd. Antigua Rum,
 20 qr. calks Port Wine,
 8 tierces of Rice,
 6 hhd. and 20 bls. Sugar,
 2 hhd. Verdigrise,
 200 salted Hides,
 Coarse and fine Salt,
 6 hhd. Clover Seed,
 10 crates Queens Ware,
 10 boxes 8 by 10 Bohemia Window-
 Glafs.

And at their Brick Store,
 German Linens of very kind;
 Russia sheetings and duck; two trunks
 low priced prints; two do. chintzes; one
 do. boot legs and boots, and a quantity
 of letter paper uncommonly cheap by the
 ream or case, &c. &c.

They want to Purchase
 A quantity of Black Ey'd Pease, and are
 giving Cash for Wheat.
 January 4. 22w.

JUST PUBLISHED,
 AND FOR SALE AT
COTTOM & STEWART'S
 Book Store, Royal-street,
POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE
War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ—
AN ARGUMENT
Against continuing the War, for the sub-
version of the Republican Government of
France:

A LETTER
To the Duke of Portland, being an answer
to the two Letters of the late Right
Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating
for Peace with the French Republic:—
And

A MEMORIAL,
Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and
Emancipation of Spanish America, by
means which would promote the tran-
quillity of Ireland.
BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.
 Nov. 20.

An Apprentice wanted at this
office.

PROPOSALS,
 By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl-
 street, New-York.
For publishing by Subscription,
 In two handsome octavo volumes,
THE FEDERALIST,

ON
THE NEW CONSTITUTION.
BY PUBLIUS.
 WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
PACIFICUS,
ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality,
 WRITTEN IN 1793.

The whole revised and corrected, with new
passages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a series
 of numbers, under the signature of Publius,
 shortly after the promulgation of the Federal
 Constitution, and addressed to the People of the
 State of New-York, with the design of enforcing
 the propriety and necessity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man,
 whose name will be held in sacred respect long
 after the pitiful attempts which have been made
 to slander his fame shall have sunk into oblivion.
 Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents,
 occasionally contributed some essays, which will
 be marked in the publication.

All parties seem at length united in professions
 of regard for the Constitution; if they are fir-
 cere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the
 value of a work, which, by employing in its fa-
 vor all the energy of argument, and all the per-
 fection of eloquence, was eminently useful in pro-
 moting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed of
 the principles and provisions of our Government,
 and the manner in which they have been sup-
 ported and vindicated, of the objections that
 were made to the Constitution by its first oppo-
 sers, and how they were answered, will find these
 volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory in-
 struction. The study of them must form an
 essential part of the education of the American
 statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every coun-
 try, will here discover materials in the science of
 Government well worthy of their attention; a
 science, of all others, the most interesting to
 mankind, as it most deeply concerns human hap-
 piness. The Federalist contains principles that
 may be remembered and fixed with advantage
 by all classes of men in other countries than our
 own, and in other ages than that in which we
 live. The People of America alone have af-
 forded the example of a pure Representative
 Republic. In this work it will appear, that the
 principles of this form of Government have been
 well understood, and thoroughly developed, and
 should, unfortunately, the experiment which we
 have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to at-
 tempt the renewal of similar systems, as no ra-
 tional hope can be entertained, that more cor-
 rect notions on this subject will prevail than are
 here exhibited.

To preserve these papers, therefore, which
 have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting
 utility, in a dress suitable to their character, is
 the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same en-
 lightened statesman who was the chief author of
 the Federalist. These Essays were written in de-
 fence of the first leading step which our Govern-
 ment took to preserve that Neutrality which it
 continued to maintain during the late Transat-
 lantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated
 the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the
 civilisation of world.

Now that the storm has passed over, and the
 angry and tumultuous passions which at that time
 agitated our country, have in some measure sub-
 sided, these papers will be read with profit and
 pleasure by the intelligent man of every party.
 Candor will probably wonder, that any should
 have doubted of the fitness of the measures which
 this writer has so ably advocated, and which ex-
 perience has so forcibly proved to have been the
 best adapted to the interests of the country.

To give to these latter Essays a form which
 shall outlive the fleeting impressions of a new pa-
 per, they are incorporated in these volumes.—
 Publius and Pacificus will serve to keep in just
 remembrance two very important events in the
 history of our country.

The first gentleman here alluded to is Gen-
 eral Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison
 and Mr. Jay.

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VOL. II.

Sal

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Sugar in

Soap and Can

Raisins in

Starch in

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